

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vo. VII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

No. 24.

## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1839.

### LOOK OUT FOR THE WHITE WEED AND THE CANADA THISTLES.

Those farmers who have hitherto kept the white weed or common ox-eye daisy from their land, can continue to be free from it by a little care in watching and hoeing up any that may appear in their fields or road sides. Some towns in this vicinity are almost wholly or entirely free from it—while others are overrun with it, and the fields and mowing grounds look almost as white as they do in January when covered with snow. It is a plant which makes a great show, but contains very little substance, and it multiplies with great rapidity when it once gets a little rooted in the ground. It makes very good hay if cut early, though yielding not much burthen to the acre. If not cut until the seed is nearly ripe, the seed will continue to ripen, and then becomes mingled with the manure of the farm and disseminated in the spring whenever the manure is put.

The Canada Thistle is another weed which it will be well to "lynch," wherever you find him. We had rather have him, though, than the white weed, because there is some substance to him, and is more easily destroyed than the other.

He, too, should be taken care of before the seed begins to ripen, or it will come to maturity after being cut, and the seed blow all over the premises. Frequent mowing will finally kill him, especially if you throw salt on his wounds. When cut and thrown into the hogstye he is very good for swelling the manure heap and may be thus made very useful.

### RAIN---RAIN---RAIN.

If we are not all "soakers" up East here, we are in a fair way to become thoroughly soaked. For more than a month the rains have been pouring down upon us in copious torrents, to the great discomfiture of the farmer and the traveller. It clouds up and rains. It clears up and rains. The wind dodges round to the South and it rains—it veers round to the north and it rains—it comes north east and it rains—steps over to the south east and it rains. In short it has fairly "boxed the compass," and still it rains—patter—patter, pour, pour,

"From night to morn,  
From morn to dewy eve,"

it is one continual shower. The consequence is that the crops on some of our low lands that have been planted are drowned out, and where they have not been planted it is now almost impossible to do it. Corn in many places looks as if it had the cholera—but grain in places where the water does not stand a great while looks very well.

### THE MAN WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOGS, AND BUT SIX ACRES OF LAND.

Friend Howard in the Zanesville Gazette, has been obliged to come out with a column of defence for stating from the Kennebec Journal, that there was a man near Boston who kept 150 hogs on the product of six acres of land. If he will publish the article on Mr. Ingersoll's piggery which we copied from the American Farmer, in our 46th number, of December

last, the mystery will be solved. Mr Severance made a mistake in the tense of his verb, and said "there is" when he should have said "there was a man near Boston," &c.

HURRA FOR THE DOUGH NUTS.—"Flour is in a very bad way," say the speculators in the staff of life. "Flour is in a very bad way." "It is declining." It is coming down and in all probability will be so low that an honest laborer may get a barrel in payment for a week's work and carry home to his children.

The fact is that the grain crops promise such an abundant harvest, that those who have hitherto monopolized the flour and held on to it unless they could obtain their price, have become frightened and are anxious to get clear of the old stock before the new comes into the market, and so "flour is in a very bad way."

SALT WATER FOR CLEANSING WOOL. It has been found that salt water is very efficacious in cleansing fine wool from the gummy or glutinous matter which adheres to it. About a pint of salt dissolved in a common wash tub of water it is said is sufficient.—We saw some very fine merino wool the other day that had been managed in this way by Mrs. Lemuel Woodward of Augusta. It was very clean and as white and soft as cotton.

LATE CROPS. As many farmers have been delayed by the incessant rains, it is very natural that they should turn their attention to such crops as will come to maturity in a short time. Ruta Baga will do very well if planted soon. Buckwheat will be a good crop to put in now, and the common flat turnip, though not the most nourishing of roots, yet is oftentimes a very convenient crop to put into grounds that could not be planted early.

Not So. Friend Cheney of the Silk-Grower has one of our articles credited to the "Texan Register." Now it is bad enough to take one of our bantlings and label it as coming from some of our own country's hebdomidals—but to put our words into the mouth of a Texan loafer, and utter them in our own face and eyes, as wisdom all the way from that land of speculators and corn-crackers, is a little too bad. Really, friend Cheney, if we do write any thing worth copying give us credit for it.

### DR. JACKSON'S GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

We have received the third Annual Report on the Geology of Maine. It is full of interesting matter pertaining to the Geology of the State. The principal sections of the State examined during the past summer were the valley of the Androscoggin and the valley of the Kennebec, with many of the towns between the two rivers, and between the Kennebec and Penobscot. Some of the sections on the sea coast have been reviewed. The more the State is examined the more rich in minerals it is found to be, and the more do the powers of the soil become manifest for supporting a dense population, if it could be managed and cultivated as it should be. We are aware that we must make some allowance for the enthusiasm of the Doctor, but after even doing this—put all his reports together and read them carefully and dispassionately, and if the natural riches and resources of the State do not rise in magnitude and importance beyond what even its most ardent friends anticipated, then are we no judge. We much regret that circumstances made

it necessary to suspend the Survey, but trust that the day is not distant when it will be again resumed and finished in a way and manner worthy of Maine, and commensurate with the extent of her territory. We make the following extracts and shall occasionally give more.

HYDRAULIC LIME AND SLATES. When we had completed our measurements, I was called to examine a ledge of rocks one hundred rods east of Burnham's hotel, belonging to Charles B. Foster, Esq. This ledge has for a long time furnished the people with whet-stones and owing to the fineness of the grit, it answers very well for that purpose. On examining the rock, however, we found that it effervesced freely with acids, indicating a large proportion of carbonate of lime. The hill is about one hundred feet high—presents an abrupt precipice, composed of alternating strata of buff colored limestone and green calciferous slate. The limestone alternates with the latter rock in strata from half an inch to a foot in thickness, and forms nearly one tenth of the mass of the hill. The strata fall asunder when broken out, so that there is no difficulty in separating them. Mr. Foster has obtained slabs nine feet square and one foot thick, with great ease.

It was supposed, from the effervescence of the rock with acids, that it could be burned for lime; but on making a chemical analysis of it, I found that although it contains lime enough for that purpose, it also contains ingredients that will run into glass at a white heat, and hence foresaw that it could not be readily made into lime. The most calcareous portions, if carefully burned, will slake into a brown lime; but I should not recommend it to be used for that purpose, since it is so much more valuable for another article, which I have discovered could be easily made of it.

Immediately after my return to Boston, I made the following analysis of this stone.

Analysis, of 100 grains:	
Silica,	27.0
Alumina,	8.4
Magnesia,	9.0
Carb. iron,	2.8
Ox. iron and manganese,	2.4
Carbonate lime,	50.0
	99.6

When burned at a red heat, it does not slag, but beyond this temperature, runs into a dark green glass. Burned at a red heat, it does not slake with water, but when ground to powder, makes with sand a cement that hardens under water. By mixing fifteen per cent. of clay and ten of manganese, the cement becomes fully equal to the hydraulic cement imported from England, which sells at from six to eight dollars per cask, in Boston. This substance is now in such universal demand for making water proof cranial locks, dams, culverts, cisterns, cellars and aqueducts, that it cannot fail to become a most important discovery to the people of Maine, to find so good a cement in the State.

Having in my last annual Report, predicted the occurrence of roofing slate near the north line of Moscow, such having been the direction of the Barnard and Piscataquis slate as to cause it to strike the Kennebec river near that point, I inquired during the present survey whether any such slates had been found, and was informed that they occurred on the western side of the river, near that point. I was also shown several good writing slates that had been obtained there. Subsequently I sent two assistants to explore that locality more minutely than we could have done without abandoning our section, and they report that they find an abundance of good roofing slate upon the estate of Moses D. Townsend, Esq. near the north part of No. 1, 2d Range, and that the strata run N. 30 degrees E., S. 30 deg. W. and dip N. W. 80 deg. Since quarries have not been opened, it was difficult to ascertain how large sheets could be obtained; but they are of opinion, that the slates could be easily



split out from three to six feet square. The land being high, the drainage is easily effected to the requisite depth for working quarries.

On the estate of Mr Joseph Young, good roofing slate is also found, and one was obtained having upon it the impression of a fern. The surface of the slate at the last mentioned locality, is stated to be a little stained by oxide of iron, but it may be only superficial. The hill of slate is eight hundred feet high, so that drainage is easily effected. The course of the strata is N. 30 deg. E. & S. 30 deg. W., and dip N. W. 80 deg. From the above data, it will appear that the disruption of the Kennebec slate is in a different line from that on the Piscataquis, which runs nearly E. and W., but it probably belongs to the same formation.

Slates also occur in Bingham, four miles east of the village, and the assistant reports that they are intersected by quartz veins, so that the strata break out in pyramidal blocks, one foot wide at the top and six feet at the bottom. There is one place where slates may be split off ten feet square, and six or eight inches thick, and grave stones may be made of it, but it is said not to answer for roofing. The course of the strata is N. E., S. W., dip 80 deg. N. W., and the hill fifty or sixty feet high. This locality is on the estate of Mr Seldon of Norridgewock.

The Paint Mine, as it is called, demanded our attention, and accompanied by several intelligent and public spirited citizens of Rumford, we visited it, to examine its nature and extent. The locality in question, is upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Luffkins, three miles north of the village of Rumford. It is on a hillside, where a mineral spring issuing from the rocks, has deposited a conical heap of the ochreous red oxide of iron, amid a clump of trees. The paint is capable of being wrought advantageously for the manufacture of red ochre, since the quantity is large and it is constantly forming by gradual deposition from the water of the spring. It may be rendered of a very bright red, simply by the process of roasting it—and then it may be rendered fine by levigation with water, or by sifting.

Since it was evident that a deposit of oxide of iron had been taking place here for ages I thought it probable that a sufficiency of bog iron ore might have collected in the lowlands around, and on exploration I found such a bed, the least dimensions of which are as follows:

Length 450—width 90 feet—depth 2 feet:

$450 \times 90 \times 2 = 81,000$  cubic feet.

A cubic foot of this ore will weigh 99 pounds:

$81,000 \times 99 = 8,019,000$  pounds.

And it yields 50 per cent. of iron:

$8,019,000 = 4,009,500$  pounds,

Or about 2,004 tons of iron, and would supply a small blast furnace about 10 years, allowing that it was worked six months in the year. Other deposits of similar ore, will be discovered in the vicinity—when large works may be set up. Charcoal may be obtained in any quantity desired for six cents per bushel.

The composition of the Rumford bog iron ore, by my analysis, is as follows:

Water,	15.5
Vegetable matter,	6.5
Silex,	3.0
Per. Ox. iron,	75.0 = pure iron, 51.97 pr. ct.
	100.0

It will yield fifty per cent. of iron, in the blast furnace, and will smelt easily, making good cast iron. Other ores of iron are said to occur in the neighboring mountains, but we were not fortunate enough to discover them. Bog ores do occur in the adjoining towns, as will be seen in the sequel.

Rumford is a very picturesque spot, surrounded by rugged granite mountains, amid which the beautiful Androscoggin winds its devious way. The bridge which crosses this river is similar to some of those which occur in the old states of Europe, and although not of the best style of architecture, still gives a pleasing effect to the landscape.

## DEPARTMENT,

Conducted by M. SEAVEY.

### MAKING HAY.

The large amount of hay that is used in supporting stock through our long winters is no inconsiderable item in the out goes of the farmer. It is therefore of the utmost importance that he should, by every means within his power, increase the value of what he cuts as much as possible. That the same bulk of some hay when cured and put into the barn will go much further in supplying food for stock than the same sized

mow of other hay, is a fact well known to those who have been for a number of years in the habit of feeding cattle through the winter. One cause of this difference, and one, too, which is beyond the control of the farmer, is the want of "gum" which collects upon the grass after it gets its growth, if the weather be bright and clear; but if the weather be cloudy and rainy, no "gum" will collect, in which case the same bulk of hay will be much lighter and much less nutritious. This "gum" is probably the mucilage which is contained in the juices that are taken up by the fibrous roots and transmitted to support the plant, which, after it attains its full growth, are superabundant, and consequently are exuded through the pores and the water being evaporated leaves this substance in a gummy state upon the surface of the plant. But if the weather be rainy and moist the water flows so abundantly to the roots that little mucilage is taken, and what is thus deposited upon the surface is washed off by the rain, consequently the loss of weight and nourishing properties.

Another way in which hay is rendered less valuable is by making it too fast. It is the custom with most farmers to cut their grass and spread it thin to the sun, and turn it till it is thoroughly dry. In this way the process of evaporation is carried on so rapidly that a goodly portion of the best and most nourishing qualities are carried off with the water and impregnate the atmosphere with a most pleasant odor. This is never the case until the hay is about a third or half made. The reason is, the properties that pass off first are the most liquid parts, and contain but little, if any thing but water, whereas after the grass has lost enough of its water to become thoroughly wilted the portion of water that is left is so fully combined with the mucilage that it has not time to become disunited, consequently a large portion of this substance is carried off with the water.

The secret of making the most of your hay is to spread it and let it thoroughly wilt, and then rake and put it snugly in cock, and let it remain until the first process of fermentation has reached its height, which will be indicated by its growing warm. This process separates the water from the other properties. Then let it be spread to the sun for a few hours and the water will be evaporated, without the loss of any of the nutritive properties, and your hay will be much heavier, keep as well in the mow, and be much more nutritious than if made in the common way in the sun.

### STONE WARE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

Few of our farmers are aware of all the advantages of using stone ware in the management of the dairy. It being made of peculiar kinds of clay, which by the action of a powerful heat is converted into stone, should be sufficient to recommend it to every one who has the care of milk. It is well known that the common brown earthen ware so much in use is glazed with lead which will corrode when acted on by an acid, and as cream is very liable to become sour in warm weather, the oxygen that it imbibes from the atmosphere, which makes it sour, must in some degree act upon the lead of the glazed pot and form the oxide of lead, and render it not only disagreeable to the taste, but very unwholesome.

The stone pot being entirely free from all substances of this kind, and in a high degree a non-conductor, keeps the cream cool and in a pure and sweet state much longer than the glazed pot or a wooden vessel. And for the purpose of packing down butter the stone pot will preserve every part of it sweet and pure, while the glazed pot or wooden firkin will impart to that portion of the mass which comes in contact with them a disagreeable flavor. For the same reasons the stone churn for those who have but few cows is far superior to the old fashioned wooden article. No one can properly appreciate the difference between stone and earthen ware for these purposes until they have tried them.

### PREMIUM ON FARMS.

But very few entries have as yet been made for this premium, and we fear that some of our farmers

are not aware of the amount of the premium, and many others are neglecting to enter their farms for fear they are not the best. But whether yours is the best or not, if you have a good one it will do no harm to have the committee examine it, and tell people something about it. There should be a large competition for this premium. It is not right that only two or three farms should be entered, and the premium given to one of them, if there are better farms in the County. We not unfrequently hear people say at our cattle Shows, "There, if I had brought my oxen (or cow, (or perhaps some other stock that they may have,) I should have taken the premium in preference to the person who has received it;" and the same remark will doubtless be made with regard to the premium, if there are no more entries made than there now are. There should not be less than 10 or 15 entries for this premium. Every man who has a good farm should look to this and see that his name is on the list.

The time for entering Farms for the premium will expire on the 2d day of July, (Tuesday next.)

The Standing Committee on Stock of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are requested to make their Report to the Trustees that the list of premiums may be published.

### BEET ROOT SUGAR

We publish the following report of an unsuccessful attempt to make sugar from the beet, in the hope that some of our readers will be able to furnish such directions as will enable the writer to detect the cause of his failure. We have reason to suppose that many are trying experiments in the manufacture of Beet Sugar, and the publication of the details of any successful would be gratifying to many of our readers.

MR. TUCKER—I regret to say that I have been unsuccessful in chrysalizing the Beet Sugar, or rather syrup. In the first experiment I dried the beet sufficiently for pulverizing, added boiling hot water, strained, and boiled down, without the addition of lime, or animal charcoal, but when the syrup was boiled sufficiently for chrysalizing, on cooling, it assumed a waxy appearance and still continues, having considerably of an acid taste. In my second, I used lime and animal charcoal, and white of eggs, but succeeded no better than the first in chrysalizing, but no acid taste. Now was the fault in the process, or in the beet? During the drouth last season, the leaves of the beet nearly all decayed, but after the rains, a second and luxuriant growth of leaves came from those, besides they have sprouted some in the cellar. Under the most favorable circumstances I doubt that sugar from beet can be made as simple as the maple sugar, as alleged by some. I shall try again.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Mildew on Grapes. A. J. Downing, a good authority, states, in the Horticultural Magazine, that foreign grapes, as the Sweet-water, Chasselas, &c. may be preserved from mildew, by securing an annual succession of new plants, which is effected with very little trouble, by layering a thrifty shoot of the old vine in June, of some five to eight feet in length, which takes root, and produces fruit for one or two seasons, not subject to mildew. The layer is separated the next season, and the old plant dug up and thrown away. It is a common remark, that the foreign grape will be free from mildew one or two seasons after it comes into bearing, but that it is afterwards subject to mildew. The cause has not been satisfactorily explained. The finest vine of a foreign grape which we ever saw, grew in the garden of the late Judge Scott, of Catskill. We saw it in several successive years, when the fruit was at maturity, and it had no appearance of mildew. This exemption from mildew, the Judge ascribed to the circumstance of his having placed a large flat stone in the bottom of the hole before planting his vine—and which prevented the roots from penetrating the subsoil, the conjectural cause of the mildew.—*Albany Cultivator.*



Dr. Jackson found limestone in thirty-two towns in various parts of this State, most of which is of a quality that is valuable to work.

The Clover Hill Cocoonery, near Mount Holly, N. J., has nearly 100,000 worms in the process of winding. A crop of beautiful cocoons was brought to Philadelphia on the 15th ult. from this establishment, which has been perfected in twenty-four days.

*Crops in Ohio.* From the Chillicothe Gazette of June 6th: "From diligent inquiry of our country friends, and from some observation of the fields in this immediate neighborhood, we are glad to know that the wheat and corn crops give promise of great abundance. The rains which have fallen recently, have greatly invigorated both, and should there be no adverse weather, we will not be troubled with the cry of 'scarcity' for a twelve month at least."

## LEGAL.

### MORTGAGE.

If A. mortgages his farm to B. for a certain amount, payable at different times, and A pays a part of the sum when it becomes due, can B eject A from the land until all the notes are due.

H.

In the last vol. of the Farmer, we published an article relating to mortgage deeds which involved principles similar to the above & in which it was stated that a Mortgage Deed gives to the Mortgagee full & ample control of the premises, until payment is made, let that be sooner or later. The mortgage deed is an absolute Warranty deed—absolute in every part, until abated, unhooked, or rendered null, by the payment of the sum for which it was mortgaged, as expressed in the proviso. If paid, the mortgagee, if he takes possession, as he may, has to account for the net profits to the mortgager, and thus it stands between the parties,—no injury is done. The mortgagee may not take possession until the time of payment expires, which may be the case generally; but this does not prove that he cannot legally.

The principles of law laid down in the Reports of the Supreme Courts of Maine and Massachusetts are that the Mortgage is only intended as security for the debt and made subject to be defeated by the payment thereof; as between the mortgager and all other persons the mortgage is considered only as a pledge—the mortgager remaining the owner of the estate so long as he continues in possession of it.

But when lands are conveyed in Mortgage the legal freehold passes by the mortgage as between the mortgager and mortgagee, and those claiming under them respectively; the mortgager being a tenant at will to the mortgagee, who may enter and take possession at his pleasure, without being obliged by law to give the mortgager notice to quit.

The mortgagee has a right to immediate possession of the mortgaged premises, unless there is an agreement in writing that the mortgager may retain possession, which right continues until the complete performance of the conditions, or a tender equivalent thereto.

These views are different from the course commonly practiced, and what is generally understood by most people as law, and the only way a man can with any degree of safety retain possession of a mortgaged estate is to take a written agreement that he shall retain possession.

We also find that an absolute deed and a bond of defeasance of the same date, executed by the grantee, constitutes a mortgage.

A deed of land and a bond from the grantee to convey to the grantor, bearing a different date, but executed and delivered at the same time, constitutes a mortgage.

An absolute deed of land, and a bond made

at the same time to reconvey upon the payment of a sum of money, though unaccompanied by any personal security for such payment, constitutes a mortgage. But if the original bond be given up to the grantee and cancelled, and the grantee gives a new bond to a third person to convey to him upon the payment of the money due, the transaction loses the character of a mortgage.

**IMPORTANT DECISION.**—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, that in a case which came before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the late session, it was decided that the goods of a boarding house are not liable for the tenant's rent. The plaintiff occupied two rooms of a boarding house and furnished his apartments with furniture of his own paying a stated sum per week. The landlord distrained the furniture for rent due him by the tenant. The Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, declared, that this case fell within a principle already established, that for the benefit of trade, a thing put upon rented premises by a customer in the way of a tenant's business, is privileged from distress; and after proving, in opposition to the statements of some text-writers, that the ground of this exemption was in all cases public convenience and policy, he showed that there was no difference in this respect between the present case and any of those in which the exemption was admitted, nor more especially between the case of an Inn, where confessedly the goods of a guest are not subject to distress for the tenant's rent.

## COOKERY.

*Hard Gingerbread.* 1 lb. flour, 1-4 lb. butter, 1-2 lb. sugar, 3 eggs and one ounce ginger. Mix thoroughly, roll thin and bake on tin sheets.

*Common Gingerbread.* A cupful butter, one do. cream or milk in which dissolve a teaspoonful of saleratus; 2 do. molasses, season to your taste with caraway seed or ginger, and flour sufficient to make a soft paste, roll rather thin and cut into small cakes.

*Sugar Gingerbread.* 6 cups of flour, one of butter 2 of sugar, one of cream, small tea spoonful saleratus season with rose water, nutmeg or caraway, roll about half an inch thick and bake on tin sheets.

*Molasses Gingerbread.* Six cups flour—one do. butter or lard—one and a half do. molasses—one milk (sour is best) two tea spoonfuls saleratus—two table spoonfuls ginger and a little salt.

*Dough-nuts.* Half pint cream, two eggs, one tea-cup of sugar, a little saleratus and a little salt, half a nutmeg and flour sufficient to make a stiff paste.

*Another.* One cup sweet milk—one cup sugar—tea spoonful of saleratus—tea spoonful of cinnamon and little salt, and mix flour until the dough will not stick to the board.

*Pastry.* 2 1-2 lbs. flour—1-4 lb. lard rubbed in dry with the hands—the white of two eggs beat to a froth—mix with sweet milk or water and roll into the paste 1-4 lb. butter at three times rolling it, and drudge on a little flour each time.

*Cup Cake.* One cup of cream, one do. butter 2 do. sugar, 3 do. flour and four eggs, a little saleratus and nutmeg or cinnamon to your taste.

*Toast without Butter.* Prepare your bread in the usual way—put into a pan one pint of new milk; and mix in a little cold milk two table spoonfuls of flour, and when the milk in the pan boils pour it in and add a tea spoonful of salt and let it scald but not boil, then pour it over your bread. This is a good and wholesome substitute for fat or butter gravy to eat on baked potatoes or other vegetables.

*Custard without eggs.* One quart new milk 4 table spoonfuls flour—2 do. sugar—season with nutmeg or cinnamon, and add a little salt. Set the milk over the fire, and when it boils pour in the flour which should be previously stirred up in a little cold milk. When it is thoroughly scalded add the sugar, spice and salt, and bake it either in crust or cups.

*Another.* Put into a pan over the fire 3 pts of new milk, mix in a little cold milk, a tea-cup full of ground rice, and when the milk boils pour in the rice and let it scald thoroughly, then add 1-2 a cupful sugar and season with cinnamon and a little salt, and bake as above.

*Another.* Take half a gill pumpkin seeds, shell &

pound them fine. Stir them into a pint of new milk season and bake as above.

From the Frugal Housewife.

*Tea Cake.* There is a kind of tea cake still cheaper. Three cups of sugar, three eggs one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a spoonful of dissolved pearlsh and four cups of flour, well beat up. If it is so stiff it will not stir easily, add a little more milk.

*Cider Cake.* Cider cake is very good to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cider, one teaspoonful of pearlsh; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans. I should think about half an hour.

*Election Cake.* Old-fashioned election cake is made of four pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of butter; four eggs one pound of sugar; one pound of currants, or raisins if you choose, half a pint of good yeast, wet it with milk as soft as it can be & be moulded on a board. Set to rise over night in winter; in warm weather, three hours is usually enough for it to rise. A loaf the size of common flour bread, should bake three quarters of an hour.

The nicest way to make sponge cake, or diet bread is the weight of six eggs in sugar the weight of four eggs in flour, a little rose water. The whites and yolks should be beaten thoroughly and separately. The eggs and sugar should be well beaten together; but after the flour is sprinkled, it should not be stirred a moment longer than is necessary to mix it well; it should be poured into the pan, and got into the oven with all possible expedition. Twenty minutes is about long enough to bake. Not to be put in till some other articles have taken off the first few minutes of furious heat.

*Wedding Cake.* Good common wedding cake may be made thus: Four pounds of flour, three pounds of butter, three pounds of sugar, four pounds of currants two pounds of raisins, twenty-four eggs, half a pint of brandy, or lemon-brandy, one ounce of mace and three nutmegs. A little molasses makes it dark colored, which is desirable. Half a pound of citron improves it; but it is not necessary. To be baked two hours and a half, or three hours. After the oven is cleared, it is well to shut the door for eight or ten minutes, to let the violence of the heat subside, before cake or bread is put in.

To make icing for your wedding cake, beat the whites of eggs to an entire froth, and to each egg add five teaspoonfuls of sifted loaf sugar, gradually; beat it a great while. Put it on when your cake is hot, or cold as is most convenient. It will dry in a warm room, a short distance from a gentle fire, or in a warm oven.

*Loaf Cake.* Very good loaf cake is made with two pounds of Flour, half a pound of sugar, quarter of a lb. of butter, two eggs, a gill of sweet emptying, half an ounce of cinnamon, or cloves, a large spoonful of lemon-brandy, or rose water; if it is not about as thin as good, white bread dough, add a little milk. A common sized loaf is made by these proportions. Bake about three quarters of an hour.

A handy way to make loaf cake is, to take about as much of your white bread dough or sponge, as you think your pan will hold, and put it into a pan in which you have already beat up three or four eggs, six ounces of butter warmed, and half a pound of sugar, a spoonful of rose-water, little sifted cinnamon, or cloves. The materials should be well mixed and beat before the dough is put in; and then it should be all kneaded well together, about as stiff as white bread. Put in half a pound of currants, or raisins, with the butter, if you choose. It should stand in the pan two or three hours to rise; and be baked about three quarters of an hour, if the pan is a common sized bread-pan.

If you have loaf cake slightly injured by time, or by being kept in the cellar, cut off all appearance of mould from the outside, wipe it with a clean cloth, and wet it well with strong brandy and water sweetened with sugar; then put it in your oven, and let the heat strike through it for fifteen or twenty minutes. Unless very bad, this will restore the sweetness.

*Caraway Cakes.* Take one pound of Flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, a glass of rose-water, four eggs, and half a tea-cup of caraway seed,—the materials well rubbed together & beat up. Drop them from a spoon on tin sheets, and bake them brown, in rather a slow oven. Twenty minutes or half an hour, is enough to bake them.

Two cups of Indian meal, one table-spoonful molasses, two cups milk, a little salt, a handful Flour, a little saleratus, mixed up thin, and poured into a buttered bake-kettle, hung over the fire uncovered until you can bear your finger upon it, and then set down before the fire. Bake half an hour.





## AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

## IMPROVEMENT OF SWINE.

*Messrs. Editors:*—This is a subject to which the farmers in this section of the country are beginning to turn their attention. They seem desirous of finding some more feasible way of making their pork than by feeding the long-legged, slab-sided, coarse-haired squealing race of *racers* that have heretofore been kept in this county generally, and I think they can do it. Some are about commencing the pork raising business, which I think may be made a good business, if they will observe one rule laid down by the Trustees of your Agricultural Society in their annual report, viz.—“never to increase the number of hogs beyond what you have the means of keeping in thriving condition during the whole time.”

F. Wingate, Esq., of the Seventh Ward, has a very fine sow, of a selected cross of the most approved breed in Kennebec which he lately purchased of Mr Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, who I understand has several years been successfully engaged in crossing and selecting a breed of hogs; and the shape and appearance of the hogs produced by his crosses fully justify the report, and show that he has not been slothful in promoting the best interests of the State.

Mr. W. also brought a pair of pigs from Hallowell of nearly the same blood as the sow, which are very fine indeed, and I would advise all who keep hogs, to call and see those, and if they have any of the common breed to swap them as soon as possible, and obtain some of the improved breed. Perhaps some would like to know what there is in this new breed that I so much admire;—I will describe Mr W.'s as near as I can. Color spotted, black and white, with some red or yellow—head small—small bones—back not perfectly straight, but rises a little with a true sweep from head to tail, which denotes strength, (for a back rising over the kidneys and falling back of the shoulders is always weak and I have seen them break down in fattening;) and if well fattened, and the head cut off, would, I think, present an oblong square, the breadth of back being equal to depth of side, and half the length of the body; would weigh about 350 or 375 lbs. Those “determined to kill the largest hog in town,” would not, perhaps, like the size; but the object should be to obtain the greatest amount of pork from a given amount of food, whether it be from one hog or three.

I write more for the benefit of the readers of your paper in this county, as you are more than a Sabbath day's journey ahead of us, in the improvement of all kinds of stock. A. A.

Bangor, June 1839.

Original.

## MUD FOR MANURE.

*Messrs. Editors:*—A few years since I read a communication from the New England Farmer on the subject of the leaves of trees as a manure. It was from the pen of a good farmer who, it would seem employed every method within his power to increase the quantity of his manure by artificial means. This writer stated that a very few loads of the leaves of trees, mixed each year with the manure of the barn yard is excellent, but that large quantities are positively injurious to vegetation. I think I can state one case which may go to prove the correctness of the

statements made by this writer. I have a piece of land which has been for many years improved as a garden. A brook which formerly ran thro' this garden, but which has changed the direction of its current left a copious deposit of mud or the matter of decayed leaves of trees.

A superficial observer on examination of the soil of this garden would assert at once that an abundant crop of almost any kind could be raised upon the same. Three years ago I manured this garden with good barn yard manure, at the rate of 80 loads per acre. I expected that the succeeding crops would be very great, but I was disappointed: my crops in my other fields, where the soil did not appear to contain one half of the fertility of this garden, were much greater. I concluded that my garden had been so long in tillage that it was rendered unproductive on that account, and the last year I seeded the same down to grass. I shall continue this garden in grass a year or two, when I shall convert it again to tillage. I suspect that the chief cause of the infertility of this garden is owing to an excess of vegetable matter in the soil, or as the writer aforesaid would have it, there is too much of the matter of decayed leaves of trees brought on by this brook. Now shall I seek the proper remedy? Lime undoubtedly is the very thing wanted in this case. When I break up this garden again, I shall sow upon the same a liberal portion of good lime.

When the communication of the writer aforesaid appeared, the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, recommended to him the use of lime mixed with the leaves in the form of compost. Some kinds of mud will make a most excellent manure without being mixed with lime; but I think that farmers who practice hauling large quantities of muck from swamps and other places, where the materials are composed wholly or in part, of the remains of decayed leaves of trees, &c., should mix lime in abundance with the same previous to applying it to the soil. Lime will correct all ill-effects on land that may have been injured by an application of this kind of manure.

R.

Rumford, May, 1839.

Original.

## HORTICULTURE.

*Messrs. Editors:*—A proper rotation of crops is as necessary in Horticulture as in field culture. Every farmer who practices Horticulture should either have two gardens or one of sufficient capacity that a part of the same may occasionally be put to grass crops. Land should not, I think, in any case be kept in tillage for a great number of years in succession. The garden as well as the field, may be benefitted by grass crops.

R.

Rumford, May 1839.

Original.

## MY PIG.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Having lost a pig in a manner very singular to me, I wish to inquire through your paper if any one can give an account of the disease and remedy. The pig was about eight weeks old, and appeared very thriving. His food was composed of the refuse of the table, and he had not any milk for two weeks before he died. Early one morning I noticed that he was apparently frightened, made the most powerful exertions to get out of his pen, and then would dart across it and bite every thing he could lay hold of. Several times he leaped at my shadow, making every endeavor to attack it. During all this time he shook violently as if from the cold. Could it be that the cold mornings of June should affect him so much? He died in a few hours after I first observed him. Want of time prevented me from making an internal examination.

If you or any of your readers can throw any light on this case, and point out any remedy, you will greatly oblige

A GRUNTER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## IMPROVED BREEDS OF SWINE.

The production of pork is one of the most valuable and important staples of the farmers of the United States; and the swine of our country are scarcely second in value, as farm stock, to the entire amount of its neat cattle. Besides converting the offal and coarser and less valuable of the farm products into a marketable commodity in the feeding of swine, the richest and most luxuriant grain of the country is usually devoted to their preparation for market; and throughout the whole interior, in the pork crop of the farmer is combined the surplus of his root cultivation, and the net proceeds of his coarser grains: the gross result of all depending on the final proceeds of his pork account.

This is a very important matter for the farmer. The entire *modus operandi* of rural economy is more or less concerned in a subject so interesting in its results of profit or loss; and is entitled, I fancy, to infinitely more consideration than is usually bestowed upon it.

With most of our farmers, even at the present day, particularly in the western country, among that numerous and wide spread class whose principal dependence is on their pork crop for reward, a hog is simply a — hog — the name comprising all of excellence in the animal necessary to produce the article of pork required. The *brute* in question, for it deserves no softer name, is indigenous to the country. It exists in the streets of our cities, in the highways of our ordinary farming districts, and in the forests of the west and south—and in every cornfield and potato ground too, of the regions which they inhabit at all, provided the fences enclosing them be not remarkably close and of extraordinary height. Their chief excellencies are, the possession of a surpassingly active and vigorous lever power in the poll and snout, acting by an ingenious co-operation of the spinal and nasal muscles; a celerity of speed, equalled only by the fox, or the hound, in a chase; and an indomitable propensity to all evil, conclusively illustrative of their lineage from a conspicuous race of scripture date. And this is the material from which it is produced, in more than three-fourths of the United States, and indeed in almost the entire continent of America, the vast supplies of pork which are annually sold, purchased and consumed in the land!

Important improvements, and wonderful changes, have been introduced in most of our breeds of domestic animals and farming stock; but less in our swine than in any other. Why this universal neglect in the improvement of an animal furnishing us with our richest meats, and adapted to consume, in the most profitable manner, not only to the farmer, but to the common house-keeper, the offal of both the harvest and the kitchen, is not easy of answer, unless it be that its remarkable propensities of shifting for itself in its semi-savage condition, render it more acceptable to those who consider that every thing pillaged from their neighbors, or from the public, is so much direct benefit to themselves. This perhaps is an uncharitable solution of the problem; but I feelingly appeal to those who, having a due regard to neighborhood comfort, and to individual right, if any other reason will account for the legions of miserable, starved, and mischievous brutes running at large, disgracing the name of even a — hog, and infesting almost the entire land.

Nor are the characteristics above named the only objections to the common swine of our country. They are huge and gross feeders; equally gluttonous in offensive animal offal, even to carrion, as in vegetable food and grains. Measured by well chosen and approved physiological rules, and none other will or can be admitted by true economy, utility, or common sense, the animal in question will be found utterly inadequate in comparison, to the main



purposes of the farmer or housekeeper for profit. From fifty to one hundred per cent more food, as the case may be, is required to make a given quantity of pork of inferior quality, both in taste, and marketable varieties, from the common hog, than is required in the improved breeds of our swine. This fact has been so often demonstrated that it needs no further confirmation, as all those who are conversant with the subject will readily testify. My own experience for many years is satisfactory on this point, and with all intelligent men, and practical farmers, no doubt exists upon the subject.

Within the last three or four years, the public attention has become much awakened to the necessity of a reform in this important branch of agriculture, and following the rapid spirit of improvement in our neat stock by the importation of many valuable breeds of short horn cattle from abroad, and their dissemination throughout our country, the better and more approved breeds of swine have been eagerly sought after, and to a considerable extent introduced into many sections of the Union. Among our truly intelligent and thrifty farmers, the spirit of acquisition in all improved breeds of animals was never so active, and I imagine that it only needs the dissemination of fact and information among them, to draw their attention yet more closely to it.

So important does the question of a thorough improvement in the swine of the United States appear, as connected with not only the quality of our pork, but as a means of the absolute saving of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars annually to our farmers, that, since I have commenced the subject, I feel disposed, even at the expense of prolixity, to speak of some of our most approved breeds of swine; yet I shall discourse of nothing but such as I know and have tried by actual demonstration, and such as I can with entire confidence declare to be worthy of attention.

As first among the most desirable breeds, I name the



**Improved Chinese.**

These animals, in their purity, are exceedingly scarce in the country. They may exist in several parts of the United States, but I know of them now at only one farm in this region. I first purchased a pair of Caleb N. Bement, Esq. at Albany, in the fall of 1833, he having obtained them of Mr. Dunn of that city, who, many years before, procured the breed from New Jersey. At the time I purchased these of Mr. Bement, he had many others of the kind, and I then thought, as the fact has since proved, that he placed altogether too low an estimate on their value as an original stock for the improvement of other breeds. That gentleman has for some years past, I believe, been entirely out of the breed, having turned his attention almost exclusively to the breeding of Berkshires.

The principal and most important characteristics of this breed are, their exceeding quietness of disposition and habit; round and perfect proportions; tolerable length of body; delicacy of bone and limb; smallness of head, legs and feet; lighter in the offal parts than any other breed whatever; and a propensity to take on fat to a greater extent with less food than probably any other animal in existence. They are in fact the *beau ideal* of hogs! In size they are only middling, weighing at nine months old,

from 180 to 200; and at fifteen, to eighteen months, 250 to 400 pounds; depending much upon their previous keep and fattening. Of the original pair which I purchased, the sow still survives, a good breeder, weighing in fair condition about 200 pounds. The boar, at the age of four years, was over grown with fat, and useless, although kept only on grass in summer and with low food in winter. He died when five years old, and his usual weight was about 400 lbs. One of their descendants is now four years old past, and has arrived at the same condition, being useless for breeding purposes. Numbers of their progeny have been scattered far and wide over the country. I bred many of them on my own farm but the calls were too incessant for me to part with them, and not being conveniently located for their distribution, I parted with nearly my entire stock a year or two since, to Mr. A. B. Allen, who has bred them extensively for sale on his farm on the Niagara River, two miles below Black Rock. I have fattened many of this breed, mostly mixed with English blood, and a few full blood, and I never made pork with equal economy, and of such perfect quality as from these. It is the breed, slightly mixed with some other, that I would always select for the purposes of my own farm, and I feel warranted in saying, without fear of contradiction, that a cross of the China is the most valuable of any other in the country for economical pork making.

With all their perfections they are objected to by some; and entire frankness in the matter demands that their objections should be noticed. The first of these is, their want of size. That has been already stated. It is not an objection in my view. If they had longer legs, which could spoil them, this objection would not be so apparent. Others object to their lack of hardihood and want of constitution. If an entire absence of hog-like ferocity, and the greatest amenity of disposition of which the animal is susceptible, together with the love of a warm and snug shelter in the inclement season, instead of a wild burrow in a fallen tree top, or an ability to burrow itself into luxury at any sacrifice to its owner or his neighbor, be faults, then truly have the China pigs most grievous ones; for they love a shelter and a home in winter; and it is dangerous to life for their young to come into this breathing world in very cold weather—the first of April to the first of May being early enough for a litter of full bred China pigs to see the light. I know of no other vices with which they may be charged, unless it be the lack of bristles, and a total aversion to run, or to jump a fence, even two feet high, or to be rapidly driven. The sows are universally good and careful nurses, having from six to nine pigs, rarely ten at a birth; which, if decently fed, they raise with abundant ease. Indeed, I know of no fault with the pure Improved China hog; and still, I consider them, with all their good qualities, in their purity, not exactly the animal for the pork making farmer. Were I to direct him what to do to raise his breed of hogs to the greatest pitch of excellence, I would say—no matter what his breed may now be, if not of the approved varieties—in the Northern States, where his stock is fed in pens, with ground or cooked food, “Cross your stock with China and keep crossing it no matter how high, until they fail in size or vigor, and then go to the Berkshire or something else; but still let the main ingredient of the animal be China blood.” The continual tendency of hogs, as of most other animals is, without great care to deteriorate; to grow coarse and *wasty*; & I know of no cross which so readily brings them back into snug and correct proportions as the China.

I have had various crosses of these upon other breeds of swine, and I have never known an instance where they were not improved by the China blood. The size of the crossed China is large; frequently double that of the pure blood, varying from three to four hundred

pounds at eighteen months old, and *always* excellent. Even in the first cross upon the wild woods hog, the produce is astonishingly altered, and the second makes an admirable animal, with great constitution and hardihood, accompanied by the quiet disposition and fattening propensities of the parent China. More need not be said in praise of the China hog. Since I first obtained them, by judicious selections they have been continually improving in their appearance and good qualities, and I fearlessly challenge the country for finer specimens of Chinese swine than can be shown from my former stock, now at Mr. A.'s farm.

(To be continued.)

#### INDIAN CORN.

This indispensable grain is now come up and will soon require our attention. It was formerly a universal custom to scrape away all the loose dirt from the intervals and draw it up around these plants making a high piked hill.

The curious may inquire whence arose this custom? It could not have arisen from reasoning and reflection, for now as soon as men venture to reason and reflect upon the practice, they abandon it. They now begin to think we should not bury the roots deeper than nature intended them to penetrate.

England has a climate more moist than ours and is not often troubled with a drought. Their practice of ridging and draining is not so necessary here. Did not our fathers, without reflecting on the difference of climate, pursue the English mode of ridging and of hilling, lest the ground should suffer from too much moisture?

At the first hoeing it is more convenient to draw up little earth towards the hills and cover up the weeds than to hoe them up or pull them out with the fingers; and in this way the weeds too are more effectually checked. If they are buried they rot immediately—if they are hoed up they sometimes grow again.

A small, flat hill will not injure the corn, but we think no earth should be drawn up to the plants at a second hoeing.

*Certainty of the Corn Crop.* It is said by some that this crop does not fail more than one year in ten. We think it does not more than one year in twenty. For the last fifty years we have not failed of raising a tolerable crop of this grain where the land was in suitable order, excepting only in the years 1816 and 1836. We can assert this of no other grain that we raise.

Rye is subject to blast and to the winter frosts—wheat is subject to the same. Oats often yield a very slender crop on a large straw. Barley is by no means a certain crop in New England, and we know of no grain to be compared with Indian corn as to the certainty of a middling crop. We should think there was much less risk in warranting this grain than in warranting a crop of potatoes. It is not half so liable to suffer in dry weather as they are.

These are great advantages in favor of the Indian Corn or maize, of which our ancestors were totally ignorant before the settlement of this country. And although William Cobbett undertook to prove that it was a known grain in the days of the apostles, from the circumstance of their rubbing the ears of corn in their hands on the Sabbath as they passed thro' the fields, we think he may be said “to lie under a mistake,” and that green maize, uncooked, is not so palatable food as green wheat would be.

*Profits of the Corn Crop.* Now although the Corn crop is thus valuable, and one with which we cannot dispense, still it will not follow that it is profitable to raise large quantities of it in New England. It is a costly business to rear and prepare for market, an acre of corn. We have made accurate calculations on it as we had power to make, and we think it not easy to raise an acre of good corn and prepare it for market for a less sum than forty dollars—calling the manure that the corn crop takes, fifteen dollars, or one half the whole manure put



on. We will call a good crop worth \$40; and this is surely more than it will average, then the stover may be worth one ton of stock hay—not merchantable hay—say eight or ten dollars—and this will be our net profit. Now an acre of land within twenty miles of Boston that will produce one ton of hay, will give us more net profit than the corn, for hay has averaged \$15 per ton at the barn, for thirty years past; and the after feed will often pay for the getting.

As the expense of raising an acre of corn is so considerable we should never plant more land than we can put in high order. If we should average fifty or sixty bushels per acre, we should be well paid for our trouble, but how often we see less than thirty on an acre.

But we must have some grain to mix with our vegetables, &c., for fattening pork, beef, &c. And for this we advise to the raising of buckwheat on farms that have fields suitable for that grain. Sandy loams that often produce nothing worth gathering will yield fifteen bushels to the acre with very little labor.—Boston Cultivator.

### SUMMARY.

**NATURE'S SERENADE.** On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a thunder shower passed over the town of Fayette, about 9 o'clock, well charged with electricity. The lightning struck the barn of Mr John Wyman, destroying about one-fourth part of the barn, and killing three cows and a pair of three years old steers in the barn yard. The steers Mr W. refused 120 dollars for a short time previous. There were four cows and the steers in the yard. One cow was uninjured. In the barn were four oxen and a horse, which were not injured. A son of Mr Wyman had been away that day, had returned and just put the horse in the barn, and was on his way to the house, when the stroke of the grand double bass gave him a pretty essential shock, but did not materially injure him. The yard and adjacent grounds were literally covered with splinters. The alarm was given and some of the neighbors came and stuck the dead cattle in less than half an hour, and they bled freely. There were no marks, nor any appearance of the electric shock. The cattle were dressed and the beef looked as well as though they had been slaughtered by some murderous butcher. W.

**Destructive Storm.** A terrible gale, accompanied with hail, occurred a few days since at Carlisle Pa.—Many buildings were blown down, others were unroofed, trees were torn up by the roots, all the glass on the north and west sides of the houses were broken, and the grain and such crops were broken down and destroyed. It is said that the storm fortunately extended only about a mile from Carlisle in any direction. It was altogether a local affair.

There have been a few cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C. which were brought in the ship *Burmah*, from Havana. The Port Physician says, they in no degree endanger the health of the place.

A shipper of boards on consignment to Charleston, limited them to \$40 per 1000 feet. They were sold for much less, and the owner has recovered the difference of the consignee, in a suit at law.

A domestic informed his master that the house was on fire. "Tell your mistress of it," said he "for I do not meddle with household affairs."

**The Season.** The Skowhegan Sentinel of Saturday says, "We had quite a severe frost in this vicinity last Thursday morning, and the weather was cold enough all day to need a good fire. We learn that considerable damage has been done to corn and grain by the late heavy rains; and that many farmers will have to plant their grounds over again."

**Legal Decision.** The South Carolina Court of Errors, have decided that the State Courts have no jurisdiction over offences created by acts of Congress.—The question arose in a case where one McBridge was indicted, at Union, S. C. for opening a mail bag and purloining money from a letter.

**A Schooner lost.** The fishing Sch. *Frances Ann*, belonging to Bath, took fire on Sunday morning and was obliged to be scuttled. A part of her stores were saved in a damaged state. She was of about 70 tons burthen, and nearly new.—Bath Tel.

The route for a branch rail-road from Salem to Marblehead, has been surveyed and laid out, and the laborers commenced operations upon it on Tuesday. It is expected to be finished before Next November. The road to Ipswich will also be finished, it is expected, by November next.

**A Horrible State of things.** It was proved, says the Journal of Commerce, by the confession of one of the culprits, that the late disastrous and calamitous fire in Albany, which destroyed thousands of property, and rendered many poor families houseless; was kindled by three boys on Sunday to decide a bet of cigars which Engine of a certain three would reach the fire first!!!!

**Wheat & Corn.** The Cincinnati Republican says that there is a large quantity of wheat unsold in the granaries of the Ohio farmers, and the growing crop promises a more abundant yield than has rewarded the husbandman for many years.

A poor woman on board of the John Bull steamer, burnt on the St Lawrence, lost six out of nine children she had with her. Another woman attached a rope to a Newfoundland dog, who nobly swam ashore with her and thus saved her life.

**Conversion.** The Baptist church in Macon, Ga., has been converted into a theatre. This is a sort of advancing backwards, conversion.

The Cincinnati Sun says it is a great deal harder to write good nonsense, than to write good sense. We believe it; for nearly one half the papers are filled with the most miserable nonsense we ever "set eyes on."

A chap was recently divorced from his wife in Connecticut on the ground that he married her accidentally!

A Law has been enacted in England, that "if a letter be refused, or the party to whom it is addressed, be dead or cannot be found, the writer or sender shall pay the postage!"

A western paper mentions the death of a little girl in Butler County, Pa. by the bite of a snake called Black-Snapper or Swamp Rattlesnake.

**New Potatoes.** We were presented on Monday last, by Mr William B. Irwin, who resides near this village, with a handsome mess of new potatoes, (Mercer kind,) of unusually large growth for the season—the most of which were as large as a hen's egg—for which we return him our thanks.—Mon. Inq.

**Great Gang of Coiners arrested.** The U. States Marshal has, through the aid of several vigilant police officers, succeeded in capturing two of a desperate gang of coiners, in New York, with also a large quantity of the base coins, dies, moulds, &c.

**Loss of Schooner CANTON of Hallowell.** The Schooner Virginia Sturtevant, arrived at Charleston 12th, fm Ragged Island via Nassau, N. P., reports that sch Canton of Hallowell fm. St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogany, bound to New York, was lost on French Keys about the 10th of May—vessel and cargo a total loss.

**Arrest of Samuel R Wood, for Perjury.** Yesterday morning, at the instance of the District Attorney in New York, a warrant was issued by Judge Betts for the arrest of Samuel R. Wood, (against whom the U. States have just recovered, for extra duties, a verdict of \$12,000,) on a charge of perjury, in swearing to false entries at the Custom House. He was apprehended and committed to prison for examination.

**Charleston Navy Yard.** The Charleston Aurora represents the navy yard as in a most excellent condition. The Constellation in the Dry dock, is ready for coppering. She will come out of the Dock equal to a new ship; two of her decks have been put in new, and some of her planking.

The Terre Haute, Indiana, Courier says that Flour mills are so scarce in that quarter that Flour is dearer than in Philadelphia or Baltimore, while wheat does not bring half the price that it commands in those cities.

The President of the U. States was to leave Washington June 20th, on a visit to his native state. The Common Council of New York have appropriated two thousand dollars to meet the expenses of giving him a proper reception in that city. He has been invited to spend the 4th of July at Harrisburg.

A marine animal called the Bone Shark, was lately cast ashore, dead, at Nantucket, measuring 25 feet in length, six feet across the tail and head, and girth in proportion. Eight or ten barrels of oil, it was expected, would be obtained from the carcase. The fish is an inhabitant of the south Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and must have lost his reckoning in reaching Nantucket.

**Beheading a Drunkard.** The Philadelphia Sentinel states that on Thursday evening a man apparently intoxicated, fell with his neck directly over a rail of the Southwark rail road; a car full of passengers passing over his neck, separated the unfortunate man's head from his shoulders.

**Bleeding at the nose,** if it be ever so violent and protracted, may be permanently stopped by the individual using some salt beef, which has been grated fine with a grater in the same way that he would take snuff.—Two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

**Mysterious.** Much excitement exists in Baltimore in consequence of the mysterious absence of Samuel A. Miller, a clerk of John B. Steinberger, Esq. of that city, as it was surmised by some with a large amount of money.

**A Cow a fortune.** Col. Wolbert's Durham Cow, Philadelphia, yields 27 quarts of milk per day. He has refused \$2,500 for her.

The wheat harvest has commenced in the vicinity of Richmond. The farmers of the Old Dominion are already on the eve of realizing the promises given of an abundant produce.

**Oil.** The ship Francis has arrived at New Bedford, from the Pacific, with 2800 bbls. of sperm oil—a cargo at the present price worth nearly ninety thousand dollars.

**Indiscreet Friends.**—Twenty-five more of the Canada patriot youths in Kingston prison, condemned to death, were on the eve of being released, when the bombastic pot-house speech of a certain Judge Tucker, on the occasion of the release of some others on the lines, caused the governor to hesitate, and the liberation was postponed.

### NEW AGENTS FOR THE FARMER.

Cyrus Pierce, Esq. Chesterville.  
Dexter Baldwin, M. D., Mt. Vernon.  
Daniel Evans, Jr., M. D., Brighton.

### Payments.

S Ham, Abbot, vol. 7; J H Hinkley, Hermon, 7; E Wood, Esq. Winthrop, 6; P J Merrill, Blanchard, 35 v 7; D Marston, Phillips, 7; L Hallowell, Windsor, 21 v 7; W Weston, Skowhegan, 7; T Wendall, Jr. Farmington, 6; O B Butler, do, 15 v 7; L Woodward, Augusta, 26 v 7; P Gibbs, Livermore, 26 v 7; S Howard, do 26 v 7; W Huse, Wayne, 30 vol. 7; S Manter, do 48 v 7; E M Lancaster, New Sharon, 26 v 7; Thos. Busnel, do, 48 v 7.

### Married.

In Wayne, by Moses Wing, Esq., Mr Andrew Campbell of Brunswick to Miss Sarah Wing of W.  
In Topsham, Otis Hawes of Vassalboro' to Miss Almira S. Randall of T.  
In Farmington, Mr Elisha P. Parcher of Chesterville to Miss Angelina Monson.  
In Strong, Ebenezer Pinkham to Miss Reliance Butler.

### DEED.

In Bellville, Ohio, Nicholas D. French, Esq. aged 33, formerly of Montville, Me.  
In Thomaston, Wm. J. Farley, Esq. aged 37.  
In Greene, widow Anna Sprague, 79.  
In Garland, Mr Samuel Greely, 33.  
In Brunswick, Mr Francis Adams, aged 69.

**To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.**

ADAM MOTT of Wilton in the County of Franklin and ELIJAH WELCH of the Lake Settlement in said County respectfully represent that they became sureties of Comfort Adams in a bond for the faithful execution of the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Adams late of said Wilton, deceased, and that more than six years have elapsed since the execution of said bond, wherefore your petitioners pray that they may be discharged from any further responsibility from said bond. ADAM MOTT, ELIJAH WELCH, May 8, 1839.

**At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta on the last Tuesday of June, A. D. 1839, within and for the County of Kennebec.**

Upon the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Augusta, on the first Monday of August next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.  
Attest: Geo. Robinson, Register.



**Thrashing Machine for Sale.**

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that they have PITTS' HORSE-POWER and SEPARATOR, which they now offer for sale on liberal terms to any one wishing to purchase the same. We used them the last season in Waldo & Belfast where we believe we gave good satisfaction to all who employed us. The separator has run one season only, and the Horse-Power two. They were built by first rate workmen and we think are as good as can be bought elsewhere. For further particulars inquire of Benjamin Hartshorn of Belfast who has them in deposit, or of the subscribers in Monmouth or send by Mail to Winthrop. (24) ORAN FAIRBANKS, HIRAM FAIRBANKS, June, 25, 1839.

**Books and German Silver Spoons.**

THE subscriber has on hand and will keep for sale the various kinds of School Books generally used in Town Schools, and a variety of other kinds of Books.

**Also,**

A splendid assortment of German Silver Tea and Table Spoons which are superior to any other kind of spoon used that can be purchased at the same price.

A variety of **Brass Clocks,**  
A general assortment of **English and West India Goods, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, &c.**

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Winthrop, June 25, 1839.

50 Hogheads Gaudaloupe and Cuba Molasses, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON, Hallowell.

**SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.**

For cure of *Consumptions, Coughs and Colds.*  
More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831.

PHILIP ULMER.

*Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.*

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831.

JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; A Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Blasdell, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco;—& for sale by most of the stores in the country. 24

*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of June, A. D. 1839.*

Whereas, the Commissioners appointed to set out to Cynthia Wyman widow of Ichabod Wing late of Winthrop in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Ichabod died seized, having made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County:

Ordered, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the last Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted. 24 H. W. FULLER, Judge.

**Seed Sowers for Sale.**

MACHINES for sowing seeds in gardens and fields, such as Ruta Baga, Onion, Beet &c. &c. can be had at the Maine Farmer Office. They are constructed in a neat and durable manner, by the inventor A. Holmes, Kingston, Ms. PRICE \$6 50. 14.

**Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Salt.**

37 Chests of Souchong, Old and Young Hyson Tea; 15 bags P. Cabello and St. Domingo Coffee; White and Brown Havana and West India Sugar, with a general assortment of English Goods.

A. B. & P. MORTON.

Hallowell, May 24th, 1839.

**Notice.**

HORACE GOULD embraces this opportunity to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has thus far received, and hopes by faithful attention to his business to have these favors still continued.

He will pay particular and punctual attention to horse and ox shoeing, and the various branches of carriage and country work. No pains will be spared to have the work well done, and the charge as reasonable as at any other shop,—lower than usual, for cash or country produce.

He is now in a situation to give those who may employ him a liberal credit, and possibly save them the unpleasant necessity of being called upon every year or two to settle up, and perhaps with another man, and with a small additional bill of cost. 23

Winthrop Village, June 20, 1839.

**Binding.**

THOSE persons who left their vols. of the Farmer with us to be bound, are informed that they are now ready, and they can have them by calling at this office.

Any person who has No. 11, vol. 6, will confer a favor on a subscriber who wishes to have his volume bound, by sending it to us.

**OWEN DEALY,—Tailor,**

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on his tailoring business in all its various branches at his old stand in Winthrop Village.

O. D. would take this opportunity to return his thanks to the public for the patronage he has received, and informs them that by an arrangement he has recently entered into, to be seasonably furnished with all the changes of fashion in New York, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting. WANTED. Two girls as apprentices to the business. Those desirous of learning the trade will find a favorable opportunity by applying as above.

Winthrop, May 25, 1839.

18.4f

**Whitman's Double and single Horse Power & Thrashing Machine.**

AS the subscriber was not able to supply all the orders he received last year for his Thrashing Machine, he has employed an additional number of hands, which has enabled him to promptly fill all orders this season, and as he is constantly manufacturing them, he hopes to be able to meet the wants of the public. He has a few nearly completed, which are not yet ordered, which can be had if applied for soon on reasonable terms.

He has the pleasure of knowing that those he sold last year have given good satisfaction and with the improvements he has recently made, he feels confident in recommending them as equal to any thrashing machine now before the public.

Pitts' Machine can also be had by applying to the subscriber.

All the materials used in the construction of his machinery are of the best quality, and all the workmen employed in his manufactory are faithful.

Orders for any kind of machine work will be faithfully and promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Those who purchase this machine have no patent right to pay for, which has led some persons interested in patent rights to endeavor to impress the public mind with the idea that my machines would not be permitted to run. But purchasers may rest easy on this point, for such a thing is never mentioned to me or any one else in this vicinity. It is only told to those who come from a distance, who are not acquainted with the facts in the case.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, June 1, 1839.

19

**Ploughs.**

WE have for Sale a large number of CAST IRON PLOUGHS of an approved pattern and a variety of sizes. Also PLOUGH CASTINGS to supply any parts of the various sizes.

PELEG BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop Village, April 4th, 1839.

**STATE OF MAINE.**

RESOLVE proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the State.

RESOLVED, Two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature concurring, that the Constitution of the State be amended by striking out the fourth section of the sixth article thereof, and substituting in the room thereof, the words following, viz: "Section 4. All judicial officers, now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September, to vote upon the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article, and substitute in the room thereof the words following? viz: Sec. 4. All judicial officers now in office, or who may be hereafter appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and forty, hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer, unless re-appointed thereto."

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question; those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word *Yes*, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word *No*, upon their ballots.

RESOLVED, that the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerk of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }  
March 12, 1839. }

Read and passed.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 13, 1839. Read and passed.

JOB PRINCE, President.

March 14, 1839. APPROVED;

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

**STATE OF MAINE.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Augusta, May 15, 1839. }

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolve in this office; and in pursuance thereof, request all printers of newspapers in this State, to publish the same "for three months at least before the second Monday of September next," agreeably to the provisions therein contained.

Attest:

A. R. NICHOLS,  
Secretary of State.

**Notice to Wool Growers.**

THE Readfield Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company will manufacture wool into Cassimeres, Plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c. on shares, or by the yard at the following prices, viz:

Sattinets, (including the warp,) from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per yard; Common Plain Cloth from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Cassimeres from 42 to 60 cents per yard; Blankets over two yards wide from 33 to 42 cents per yard; Flannels from 17 to 25 cents per yard; Pressed cloth 25 cents per yard.

Said Company having the newest improved machinery and the best of workmen will manufacture with neatness and despatch, and hope to obtain a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.

Readfield, May 30, 1839.

3m20

**Powder and Shot.**

55 Casks of Powder and Seven hundred pounds of Shot, for sale by A. B. & P. MORTON.

**A first rate Double Horse Wagon For Sale by**

P. BENSON, Jr., & Co.

Winthrop, June, 1839.

23f



## POETRY.

## LINES FOR THE TENTH DAY OF JUNE.

BY DOCT. O. W. HOLMES.

'Tis far in June—the tenth of June—  
The month of leaves and roses—  
And pleasant sights should meet the eyes,  
And pleasant smells the noses;  
They say that time is on the wing,  
And Autumn on the gaining,  
But who would know it when it is  
Perpetually raining!

I got my summer pants'oons  
A month ago on Monday,  
And I have never had a chance  
To wear them on a Sunday.  
It's time for all the pleasant things,  
For walking, riding, training,  
But there is nothing in the world  
But raining, raining, raining!  
The weather cock has rusted east,  
The blue sky is forgotten,  
The earth's a saturated sponge,  
And vegetation's rotten;  
I hate to see the darkest side,  
I hate to be complaining,  
But hang me if my temper stands  
This "raining, raining, raining!"

## MISCELLANEOUS.



Original.

## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

"Come Edward," said Ellen Peare the other evening as she was beginning to get drowsy, "you promised to tell us some stories about the beasts that you saw at the Caravan, and you have never done it." "Very well," replied E. "there has been no opportunity for me to do so, when the children were all present to hear about them; and now it is almost time for you to go to bed." "Tell us a short one, Eddy, that is a kind brother." "About what shall I tell you?" asked Edward. "I am not particular," said Ellen, "but to-day I was reading in the Bible about the Behemoth,—did they have any such animal at the Caravan?" "No, there was none at the Caravan I visited, but I can tell you something about him, and let you see a picture which I have. The animal that is called the Behemoth in the Bible is supposed to be the same that is now known as the Hippopotamus. He is almost as large as the elephant, and has a hard thick skin, something the color of the back of a great toad. He lives in Africa and is generally found in the vicinity of the large rivers, in which they live some part of the time, and to which they always resort when frightened or pursued. He has four tusks, the largest of which are sometimes two feet long. It is said that the canine teeth of this animal are so hard as to emit fire on being struck with a steel. They are white as chalk and are sometimes used by dentists in making artificial teeth. He has no hair except a little on his tail, which resembles hogs' bristles. His legs are so short that his belly nearly touches the ground. His feet are divided into four parts on each part of which there is a sort of hoof. He is naturally mild and harmless, unless he is attacked, and the way they contrive to catch them is by digging a large hole in the road in which they usually travel to the river, and they fall in and are there easily secured.

Their flesh is said to be tender and good, and is much used by the inhabitants of that country for food. The gelatinous parts of the feet are considered a great delicacy, and the tongue

is dried and held as a rare dish." "Why, really," said Ellen, "I think I should not like to eat the flesh of an animal that looks so disagreeably as this picture represents this one to look." Before Edward had time to proceed further, the children were told that their bed time had arrived, and that they must retire, which they did very cheerfully, after being assured by Edward that he would the first opportunity show them the picture of the Elephant and many other beasts, and tell them all about them.

Original.

The young and gifted one, the dotage of the whole family, who but a little month ago, in the full bloom of health and beauty, was mingling with bright forms in the gay dance of life, is now stretched upon the bed of sickness. Anxious and trembling friends are gathered around the couch, to look upon the face of him they love. The attendants, who are there to minister to every want, tread the apartment with noiseless steps, and communicate in subdued tones. In another week, the vital spark has fled, and that form, so lately full of life and vigor, will be consigned to the dark and silent grave.

One century hence, and the living, breathing mass, that now peoples this globe, will have passed away from the stage of action. One century hence, and the heart that I now feel beating with the regular pulsations of health, will have been stilled forever—and the hand that is now writing will have mouldered into dust;—and yet how little thought we take for the future!

We toil for gold—and honor—and renown, as though there were such a thing as immortality on earth. It was remarked by Hooker, the novelist, that many may consider themselves fortunate that they are not gifted with pre-eminence, unless the gift could be accompanied by the power and means of avoiding the consequences which such an instinctive perception would so fearfully exhibit. However true this observation may be, when applied to the common trials of life, yet I believe it would add greatly to our happiness, if we could so far lift the veil from the future, as to read the hour in which we were to die. As that hour approached, if the diseases of the body have not broken the powers of the mind, how intensely we should think on the great change we were about to experience!

All our energies would be summoned up and concentrated upon this one point. Power, rank and wealth, those great engaging plausibilities of this world would be forgotten, and we should linger over the records of inspiration, to gain a knowledge of that world, on the threshold of which we were about to step.

How often have I noticed the willingness to depart of one who is wasting away by the gradual wear of consumption. He reads in the hectic flush that mantles his cheek an augury that never deceives.

By constantly surveying his destiny, he becomes willing to submit, and regret itself, is conquered by resolve.

I have often thought of the reply of the expiring Frenchman, who, on being asked by the attending Priest if he was willing to die, replied, "I am willing to do that which I cannot help."

There is something beautiful and sublime in the creed of those religionists who believe that the dead return to earth—that the spirits of the loved and the lost, people the very air which we breathe—that they are with us in the solitude of our chambers, and stand by us in the crowded hall—that they hear every word which we utter, and witness every deed which we do.

There is something grand, too, in the conception that the soul of man—when that curious connection which the Deity has established between it and our material organization, shall

be dissolved—will live on, and on, and on, thro' the countless ages of eternity. There is a voice within that tells us that we are not put here merely to continue our species, and then to perish.

It tells us of a life beyond the grave, in which that mysterious part of man which thinks, and reasons, and wills, will be making continued improvement in knowledge and felicity.

Of the essence of mind, of matter, and of their mystic union, we know nothing—nor shall we until we have passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and stand redeemed and regenerated in the presence of the Eternal God.

AN OCCASIONAL THINKER OF ETERNITY.

Winthrop Village, June 13, 1839.

**Wisdom and Experience.** "When I was a young man," says John Wesley, "I was sure of every thing; but in a few years, finding myself mistaken in a thousand instances I became not half so sure of most things as before." A process something like this operates upon every rational being; and hence it is, that as a man becomes older, he becomes less violent and dogmatical in politics, and every thing else; not that he is less ardently attached to the cause of truth, but because he has discovered that he has often mistaken falsehood for truth, and because he has learned to be more moderate in his expectations of unattainable perfection than he was in his youth.

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now lives. Said Farm is situated in Wayne, on Beech Hill, so called, about a mile west of the village, and most beautifully situated on the main County road leading from Wayne to Livermore. This farm contains 70 acres of first rate land, mostly fenced with heavy stone wall, well wooded and watered, and good fruit in abundance. The buildings are large and very convenient, and in good repair. I will sell with the farm the stock, farming utensils and crops that may then be growing upon it; or I will exchange it for a small farm near some market place. Conditions made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JACOB NELSON.

Wayne, April 2, 1839.

6w9

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Joel White, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

AMELIA WHITE, Executrix.

June 10, 1839

3w22

## Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the Carding and Cloth Dressing Establishment at Winthrop Village, and will carry on the business the same as formerly. He will have his machines put in good order, and have first rate workmen, and will have new and the most improved machinery for Dressing Cloth.

Terms, for carding 4 cts. per lb. cash, and 2 cents per lb. for oiling—one cent per lb. will be added if charged. For dressing cloth, 17 cents per yard, cash, or 20 cents charge, for common colors.

If any work leaves the mill unfaithfully done, the owner shall have pay for all damage.

Wool will be taken in payment for work.

JAMES H. MERRILL.

Winthrop, May, 1839.

6w17

## The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts.

Is published weekly at Winthrop by SEAVEY & ROBBINS, and Edited by E. HOLMES & M. SEAVEY.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay cash in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.